

natural process imagine the great preacher left himself out to bewail the destruction of young men and educated women here for want of employment suitable to the force and calibre of their natures. In the Brooklyn Tabernacle Mr. Bartlett, of Chicago, told the story of that ruined place. Bishop Littlejohn and the Episcopalians of Brooklyn opened a new chapel yesterday and held interesting services. The above and other discourses will be found in our columns to-day, and we invite the earnest attention of our readers to them.

The Academy of Design.

Some months ago we called attention to the unsatisfactory management of our National Academy of Design. The perils we then complained of were admitted by gentlemen high in authority, and our aid was invoked in support of those who wished to remedy the abuses which we denounced. As the moment is approaching when the works for the winter exhibition will be presented for approval by the Reception Committee, we wish to remind the gentlemen composing it of the duty they owe to the public and to our national art academy.

It has been the custom hitherto to admit, almost indiscriminately, all works presented for exhibition, without regard to their merit. This was, no doubt, owing to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of respectable works to clothe decently the Academy walls, and it was thought better to fill the space with bad paintings rather than make a confession of weakness. We are of quite a different opinion. An art academy, to be useful, must be a school of correct taste, and allowing the presence of inferior works within its sanctuary lessens its authority both with people of taste and with the masses. Perhaps the strongest reason why the Academy of Design has never been really popular is that it has never deserved to be so.

In the cultivation of a love for high art among the American people the Academy of Design has a grand mission and not a very difficult one, if only the directors would exercise their better judgment in its management. Reform must begin with the strict exclusion of worthless paintings from exhibition. The difference in point of quantity will be more than made up by the absence of those bad evidences of mispent time which offended the eye in the summer exhibition. Nor would the result fail to be most advantageous to the interests of the Academy, for people of taste could then take some interest in its proceedings. Confidence and respect would secure patronage and public favor, and we might hope to see a real influence exerted not alone over public opinion, but over the work of individual artists, which could scarcely fail to be beneficial in its effects. Considering the number of gentlemen of really respectable talent who are members of the Academy, the little influence exerted by the body in matters of art is surprising, and not at all creditable.

It is now, however, in their power to change the state of feeling from indifference to interest and respect, and the way to do so is to disassociate themselves from the mass of mediocrity which has up to this time been a dead weight upon their efforts. We want to see the pruning knife applied vigorously, so that when the winter exhibition opens we may be able to give applause and support to an institution for whose welfare we are sincerely anxious. Examples enough are at hand to justify the members of the Academy setting themselves up in their own house as judges of what is worthy of admission and what is not, and the closer they draw the line the better. What has to be clearly understood is that the public desire a good exhibition rather than a large one, and, keeping this fact steadily in mind, the committee do good service by excluding all works that do not possess at least respectable merit.

In our last article on this subject we warned both the academicians and the exhibitors that we shall in future treat with scant courtesy such works as cannot show good reason for intruding themselves on public notice in the Academy exhibitions. We renew this promise of attention, but hope steps will be taken to disarm criticism. But our duty to the public and our attachment to the interests of art alike demand that we protest against a repetition of the mistakes of former years. We hope that the academicians will insist on some merit in all works admitted within their walls, no matter how small may be the resulting collection.

THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL INMORON expresses the opinion that the true history of the battle of Gettysburg will not be written until some prominent actors in the Confederate drama, now living, shall pass away. Does this point to Jeff Davis?

Personal Intelligence.

E. Valles, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle.
Bishop Young, of Florida, is staying at the Coleman.
General Hatch, of the United States Army, is again at the Hoffman.
Judge C. H. Sanford, of Connecticut, yesterday arrived at the Grand Central.
Judge R. C. Hunt, of Ohio, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas.
Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is sojourning at the Coleman.
H. B. Goolysier, of New Haven, is at the St. James.
General W. N. Calver, of Illinois, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.
Dr. F. W. Fisher, of Omaha, is at the Grand Central.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.
The highest barometer is over Virginia and Pennsylvania, with northwesterly winds on the New England coast, and northeast winds on the South Atlantic. The lowest barometer is probably in Wisconsin, with brisk northwest winds from Minnesota to Kansas, and southerly winds from Lake Superior southward. Cloudiness extends from Texas to Alabama and Illinois.

Probabilities.
Rising barometer with pleasant weather is probable for New England on Monday; falling barometer, with easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, from North Carolina to Florida; cloudy and threatening weather from Alabama to Indiana and westward; south and southwesterly winds on the lower lakes. The disturbance in Wisconsin has moved northeastward, with brisk winds on Lake Michigan, veering from south to north-east.
Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

UTAH.

Herald Special Reports from Salt Lake City.

The Latter Day Reign of Terror Overthrown—at Last!

The Clutches of the Law Closing on the Bloodstained Saints.

WELLS, STOUT AND KIMBALL IN JAIL.

Brigham and Joseph Young and Orson Hyde Fugitives from Justice.

EXCITEMENT AT FEVER HEAT.

A Mormon Zealot Attempts to Murder Marshal Patrick.

The Arch Assassins To Be Arraigned To-Day.

MORE ABOUT THE HAWKINS CASE.

The Saints Look Upon Him as a Martyr.

A CHASE AFTER HYDE.

Exciting Cross-Country Run at the Heels of the Runaway Elder.

The special despatches we published yesterday gave an interesting review of the opening phases of the crusade that has just been inaugurated in the interest of justice—of justice, alas! so long delayed—in Salt Lake City against the bloodthirsty "Saints" who for nearly a generation have ruled by terrorism and murder. The following additional particulars give many supplementary and a few later details, and form a continuation to the previous telegrams, but they were received at too late an hour yesterday morning to be printed in Sunday's issue:—

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28, 1871.

THE CASE OF HAWKINS.

We have again had an exciting day in this city. This morning sentence was passed upon Thomas Hawkins, found guilty of adultery under the Territorial laws. The sentence is three years' hard labor in the Penitentiary and \$500 fine.

Hawkins has been lodged in the prison at Camp Douglas under military guard. His case comes up again on Monday morning before Judge McKean on application for his release on bail until an appeal is decided before the Supreme Court. It is probable that he will be allowed his liberty by giving \$10,000 bail to await final judgment.

Hawkins' sentence is regarded as an act of persecution by the Mormons; by other classes it is regarded in the light of an example somewhat lenient. The sentence has produced a deep commotion in Mormon circles, the effect of which cannot be justly measured nor clearly foreseen.

ARREST OF MAYOR WELLS.

But the more intense excitement of this afternoon, caused by the arrest of Mayor Daniel H. Wells, one of the Presidents of the Church of Latter Day Saints, on an indictment found by the Grand Jury for murder, together with the arrest of Judge Moses Stout and William Kimball, prominent citizens, on the same grounds, has quite put in the shade the Hawkins case.

WELLS' CRIME.

Wells is charged with the murder of one Richard Yates, a mountain trader, who was killed in the Mouth Weber Canyon and robbed of \$900 in 1857.

STOUT A DOUBLE MURDERER.

Stout is indicted for the same offence, and a second indictment charges him with the murder of another man.

A DANITE ACCESSORY.

Kimball is accused of being accessory to the murder of a man called Buck, who was killed in 1858, a couple of miles from this city.

THE EXAMINATION.

Wells and Stout were brought before Judge McKean this afternoon, but, it being late, the discussion of the right of the Court to admit them to bail was postponed until Monday morning.

THE MORMON POLICE MUTINIOUS.

They were then taken to the United States Marshal's office, followed by a large crowd, among which were all the city police, some of whom said that Mayor Wells should not go to Camp Douglas unless he wished; but there was no difficulty or disturbance.

THE SAINTLY PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Finally, carriages having been obtained, the accused were taken by Marshal Patrick to Camp Douglas and placed in an empty building, over which two sentries were placed by General Morrow.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

They have plenty of blankets from the hospital and a cheerful fire, and they are in a

comfortable situation. Mayor Wells accompanies and shares the quarters with the others by consent of the Marshal. They will be brought down on Monday to be present in Court for arraignment.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

These arrests have caused unusual excitement in the city. The news is just spreading about, and is steadily increasing the feeling.

ANOTHER ARREST.

One Meacham, indicted for the murder in which Kimball is alleged to be implicated, was arrested a few days ago 160 miles south of here and brought to Camp Douglas, where he is incarcerated. When caught he was found secreted in a stack of straw.

ORSON HYDE FLOWN.

Orson Hyde, a prominent member of the Church, for whom a warrant of arrest for murder had been issued, escaped from the officers after a chase of six miles.

THE SAINTS ON THE ALERT.

It is difficult now to make arrests in the southern part of the Territory. The presence of United States officers is known to the community with telegraphic celerity, and the accused escape capture with little difficulty, being early apprised of the officer coming.

BRIGHAM YOUNG A FUGITIVE.

Brigham Young was at Beaver, two hundred and fifteen miles south of this city, on Friday morning, and was still going south.

HE "FLIES BY NIGHT."

He seems to travel by night, for some reason or other. He will probably stop at St. George, the extreme southern settlement near the Arizona frontier.

HE WILL HIDE FOR THE WINTER.

It is thought that he will not return here before spring, if then.

A SAINTLY ASSASSIN.

A fanatical fellow attempted to shoot Marshal Patrick in the street this evening, but the Marshal seized the pistol, arrested him and took him to the lockup at the City Hall.

THE MORMON PRISONERS.

Visit of the Lay Members of the Church to Their Saintly Elders in Camp—The Trial To-Day—Judge McKean Likely to Take Bail—Brigham Young's Hegira.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 29, 1871.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MORMONS.

The excitement over the arrest of Mayor Wells, Judge Stone and Bill Kimball has somewhat disappeared from the surface, but there is still a very deep feeling exhibited by the Mormon community. The minor Mormon organ, the *Herald*, is extremely wrathful. It characterizes the arrest of Wells as another link in the chain of conspiracy aimed at the very existence of the Mormon people. It thinks that the United States Attorney is determined to have, if not convictions, at least public odium cast upon the leading men of the community. It says the indictments were all found on the testimony of a notorious desperado—Bill Hickman—now at Camp Douglas, whom the *Herald* asserts committed all the crimes.

BILL HICKMAN'S CASE.

For many years Bill Hickman was one of the leaders of the Saints, and a very useful tool of the Church. He is now, of course, cast aside, and receives all the blame and hard names.

The prosecution professes to have ample corroborating testimony to obtain convictions.

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE PRISONERS.

To-day the prisoners, with the consent of General Morrow, have been visited by their Mormon friends. A continued stream of wagons has been pouring in and out of Camp Douglas, and men and women, to the number of at least a thousand, have visited the accused. Indeed, appearances at their quarters would suggest that a great statesman or warrior was giving a reception, so great was the crowd. All the leading Mormons called, of course, and tendered their sympathies, and many subsequently visited General Morrow, who had a very free and frank exchange of views with them in regard to the situation.

His ideas evidently made a certain impression upon them.

THE PRISONERS SATISFIED.

The accused express themselves satisfied with their accommodations, which are the best the camp affords. They are all supplied with comfortable beds and have plenty to eat.

THE TRIAL TO-DAY.

To-morrow they will be brought before Judge McKean for arraignment, when application will be made to the Judge to admit them to bail, as their trial is not likely to come off before the spring term of the Court. By a Territorial act the Judge has discretion to admit to bail persons accused even of murder.

If they are released on bail the amount required will be very heavy and sufficient to produce them when required. It is possible that they will be so admitted, as under the circumstances nothing is to be lost by the policy.

MEERKENS AMONG THE ELDERS.

At the Tabernacle to-day all the sermons were singularly wanting in their usual feature—abuse of the Gentiles and vilification of the United States authorities. One elder started out on the beaten track, but he was checked, and then devoted himself to the praises of polygamy and the condemnation of adultery and fornication. The services were unusually tame.

BRIGHAM'S HEGIRA.

Brigham Young is still going southward,

but the Mormon papers deny that he is fleeing to avoid arrest. He is certainly getting into a country where no warrant can be served unless backed by troops.

HOPES FROM HOOPER.

Great things are expected from Hooper at Washington.

The Fugitive Elders Returning—Elder Cannon and Junior Young Come Back—Orson Hyde Still Missing.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 29, 1871.

RETURN OF ELDER CANNON.

Elder George Q. Cannon arrived this morning from San Francisco and preached this afternoon in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least ten thousand. He counselled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence, and to submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen them and glorify them. In the end their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit, and it would endure forever.

SPEECH OF ELDER PRATT.

Elder Pratt was not so conservative. He did not want any whining judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but did not want any pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow and annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

ORSON HYDE'S HIDING PLACE.

Nothing further has been heard from Orson Hyde, the apostle; it is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico.

RETURN OF JOSEPH YOUNG.

Joseph A. Young, a son of Brigham, has returned to the city, but he is not yet arrested.

CUBA.

Troops from Spain.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 29, 1871.
The steamer Iala de Cuba arrived yesterday at Santiago de Cuba with troops from Spain.

THE CEMETERY.

The corner stone of the new cemetery will be laid here to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of Los Angeles Rioters—Shipments of Wheat—Petition in Favor of General Crook's Policy of Flushing the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28, 1871.

Eight more of the Los Angeles rioters have been arrested. The better portion of the community is determined to enforce the law and punish the rioters. The shipments of California wheat abroad this season aggregate 470,000 tons. The available surplus now in the State is estimated at 90,000 tons. A petition has been sent to the President from the citizens of Arizona to allow General Crook to pursue the Apache campaign uninterrupted by Peace Commissioners, which embodies a list of the Indian robbers and murders, filling three columns of the largest paper on the Pacific coast.

Edward Herlet, a portrait painter, committed suicide to-day by shooting.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Los Angeles Riot—Indian Raid on Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29, 1871.

The coroner's jury at Los Angeles found a verdict against a large number of persons of all nationalities participating in the riot and murder of the Chinese, and against a number of others for expressing sympathy and encouraging them. The Apaches made a raid on the settlement of Kirkland, Arizona, and were repulsed by the settlers.

Arrived ship Imperial from Baltimore.

NEW YORK CITY.

Rev. James O'Leary, D. D., will deliver a lecture this evening in Cooper Institute on the subject "Shall France and Ireland Despair?"

A gang of thieves have put in appearance near the Barclay street ferry. They prowled round the ferry entrance or stand under the awnings near the corner of West and Barclay streets. The watchman at the ferry told one of them "to clear" the other night, when the robber, watched and soon had a few confederates on hand. They were soon scattered, however, the watchman coolly telling them that he was a genuine "thief killer." The thieves, however, are to be seen in the vicinity constantly.

The body of the man found floating in the dock foot of pier No. 5 North River on Saturday afternoon was yesterday recognized as that of John T. Charles B. Elliman, late credit clerk in one of our leading banking houses. On the evening of the 18th instant deceased left his place of business and in West street passed with some friends, intending to take the boat for his home in New Brighton, Staten Island, and was not afterwards seen alive by his friends. The supposition is that while on the pier he staggered and fell overboard and was drowned. Deceased was twenty-two years of age and a native of New York.

Mr. George Fields, a man seventy years of age, and a native of this State, died at French's Hotel about four o'clock yesterday morning. Some three weeks ago deceased arrived in this city from his home in New Berlin, Chenango county, N. Y., and has since been suffering from diarrhoea, general debility, &c. Mr. Fields, a gentleman of the education and business acquirements, some years ago was cashier of the Williamstown city bank; but meeting with reverses in fortune he became much reduced in circumstances. Deceased was left a widow and two daughters living in this city. His remains will be taken to New Berlin for interment. Coroner Hornum held an inquest on the body.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 29, 1871.
A bulletin special from Austin says that the certificate of election is withheld from Clarke. It is understood the whole matter will be referred to Washington.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29, 1871.
There were four deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours in Charleston.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 29, 1871.

There are three new cases of yellow fever to-day. No deaths for the past forty-eight hours. Thirty cases under treatment.

NATCHES, Oct. 29, 1871.

Fever abating. One hundred and fifty cases are under treatment. There have been about sixty deaths since September 18.

THE SMALPOX IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1871.
The weekly health report shows there were 85 deaths from smallpox, being a slight increase over last week. The number of cases have largely increased since last report, and the disease is still confined to the Twentieth ward.

AN ACCUSED MAN EXPLAINS.

William A. Adams, who was arrested in New York about two weeks ago, sends a communication to this paper objecting to the term "notorious thief" being used in reference to him. A man named Spear, who preferred the charge of burglary against him, withdrew it and substituted theft of a charge of petty larceny, on which Adams was incarcerated for ten days in the Hudson county jail and then discharged. It appears that Spear could not so easily trust Adams with considerable sums of money, from which it would seem that he was not so notorious as Spear alleged.

LITERATURE.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS.

WAR AND WEATHER, OR THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF RAIN, BY EDWARD POWERS, C. E. & S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO.

The object of the publication of this little book is to "call attention to an idea that has long existed in the popular mind in almost every country in the civilized world, and yet which appears never to have attracted the attention of the scientific world. The idea put forth by Mr. Powers in his work, that the idea of rain is a fiction, has no claim to novelty; but this support of the theory, which to collect evidence in support of the theory, it must give to the popular mind, is not a moment's discussion of the question how to produce rain has an interest for the whole population. The calamities that have fallen on a portion of our territory from continued drought, indeed, it is not at all clear that the dangerous theory put forward some years ago by Professor Espy—that the lighting of large fires would produce rain, has not been the primary cause of the disasters, which have fallen on Michigan and Wisconsin, by inducing some of the farmers to set fire to the woods as an experiment. This pernicious and foolish theory is now, however, set at rest forever; for, had there been any truth in it, sufficient rain must have been discharged to have extinguished the fires long before they took the terrible proportions which they finally assumed. In the work before us there is not much advanced with which the general reader is unacquainted; nor beyond the mere logic of facts which the author has collected and imperfectly arranged, is there much demonstration of the truth of the theory propounded. The author is thoroughly conversant with his weakness, and confines himself to pointing to facts which call for further investigation. He feels and he is right that the subject is of sufficient importance to call for action on the part of the authorities. As he very justly observes, the Storm Signal Bureau is for the benefit chiefly of the mercantile body, but the whole population is indirectly interested in its operation. In the same way the experiments, which he calls for with the object of establishing some system to produce rain at pleasure, would principally be of importance to the agricultural population, but then the interest of the nation is closely bound up with the prosperity of this class of producers. In support of his theory that it is possible to compel rain at will by the disturbance caused in the atmosphere by heavy discharges of artillery, he cites a great number of instances in which rain has followed battles in seasons of great drought, when the fact could only be accounted for by atmospheric disturbance due to heavy cannonading. The most noteworthy instance adduced is at the battle of Buena Vista, in Mexico, in 1847, where, after the engagement of the first day, several heavy showers fell, the same result happening on the second day, though no rain had fallen at the place for several months previously, nor did any fall for some months afterwards. This is but one example among many with which Mr. Powers supports his case, and certainly the facts, as laid down in his interesting little work, deserve the utmost attention.

In approaching the question why the firing of cannon produces this effect, Mr. Powers no longer speaks with decisive authority, and at best offers up some speculations, some of which are, no doubt, well founded, but still require the confirmation which only exacting science can give. Mr. Powers advances his opinions modestly, and carefully avoids drawing exaggerated conclusions. He holds that electricity acts as an important part in the production of rain, and that this force is produced by the explosion of the gun charge. He says:—

"Electricity is regarded as one of the forms of force, and certainly in the discharge of a battery of artillery an immense force is brought into action. Friction is one of the means by which force is converted into and made to produce electricity; and if two batteries of artillery are placed opposite each other and at such a distance apart that they fired simultaneously, can it be doubted that friction will be produced by the particles of the air moving over each other and that electricity will be developed?"

Further on he argues from the effect of artillery discharges in causing water spouts to dissolve that a similar effect can be produced on the clouds in the upper regions. To quote his own words:—

"These considerations suggest that the effect of artillery firing on a horizontal current or moving stratum of air may be very great. If the firing be directly above the place where the firing takes place, such a current, being necessarily in equilibrium, and at such a distance apart that they fired simultaneously, can it be doubted that friction will be produced by the particles of the air moving over each other and that electricity will be developed?"

Many objections might be urged to the theory advanced, after the most careful and powerful rain does not always fall after battles. The explanation offered by the author on this point is decidedly weak, but though he may not be able to do so, it is not the author's duty to make the question properly conducted would be able to settle the question satisfactorily. At all events, it is of sufficient importance to merit the attention of government, and our thanks are due to Mr. Powers for the careful manner in which he has worked out his subject.

COMSTOCK'S ELOCUTION AND MODEL SPEAKER. New edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This new edition of the late Dr. Andrew Comstock's well known system of theoretical and practical elocution comprises "A Complete Speaker and Reading Book," by Professor Philip Lawrence, of Philadelphia. The selection of "gems by the best authors in prose and verse" seems to have been carefully made. Dr. Comstock's book is illustrated by 265 engravings. The part relating to gesture is extracted principally from Austin's "Chironomia," a work too bulky, expensive and rare for ordinary students. Like all compendiums of similar publications Dr. Comstock drew largely upon Lavater and Rush, and in particular upon Seldon's translation of Engel's "Gesture and Action," which is full of good things, but has no principle of classification. Nearly every treatise on elocution is merely empirical. What is wanted is not a collection of empirical rules, but a system of positive principles, founded upon a profound study of human nature.

The manuscripts of the late lamented Isaac Doubtless contain such a system, and its publication by Mr. James Stearns Mackay, or some other favorite pupil of the celebrated French elocutionist, would be heartily welcomed by the public.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A NEW WORK ON "Longevity of Man," by W. J. Thoms, has just appeared in London. Nobody nowadays can expect to live long enough to read a millionth part of what has been written and preserved.

CAMPBELL, THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, wrote this in the last volume of his "Lives of the Chief Justices":—"So essential did I consider an index to be to every book that I proposed to bring a bill into Parliament to deprive an author who publishes a book without an index of the privilege of copyright." Yet the same Lord Campbell published the first edition of his "Lord Chancellors," in seven volumes, without a vestige of an index.

MARIE SERRAVALLO, the German tragedienne, has made a contract with the Press of Vienna to write fifty letters descriptive of America for that paper.

FRANCIS BURNBY (Madame d'Arbigny) received for the copyright of her novel "Evelina" just five pounds. What would the Miss Bradshaws and Miss Acicots, who count their receipts by the five thousand to ten thousand dollars, think of such compensation for literary work?

A PREMIUM OF \$2,000 is offered by the New York Mercantile Journal Company for the best elementary treatise upon "Political Economy," for use in public schools.

Mrs. S. W. LAWRENCE HUNT (Miss Sallie Ward), of Louisville, is said to be writing "The History of a Belle."

THE LATE MR. STRANGE, bookseller, of London, publisher of *Figaro*, once printed a little book called "The Unclaimed Dividends of the Bank of England," giving in an alphabet of names the sums to

the credit of each person. The manuscript, it is said, he procured by mere accident, and the demand for the book sold 30,000 copies in two years, at \$5 a copy. This was almost wholly profit, as there was no copyright, and the book could be procured only of Mr. Strange, thus saving booksellers' commissions. The snug fortune thus made was lost in other less profitable ventures.

LORD BYRON, in one of his letters, described the learned Person in after dinner company as "reclining, or rather vomiting, pages of all languages, and hiccoughing Greek like a Heist."